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Fatherland

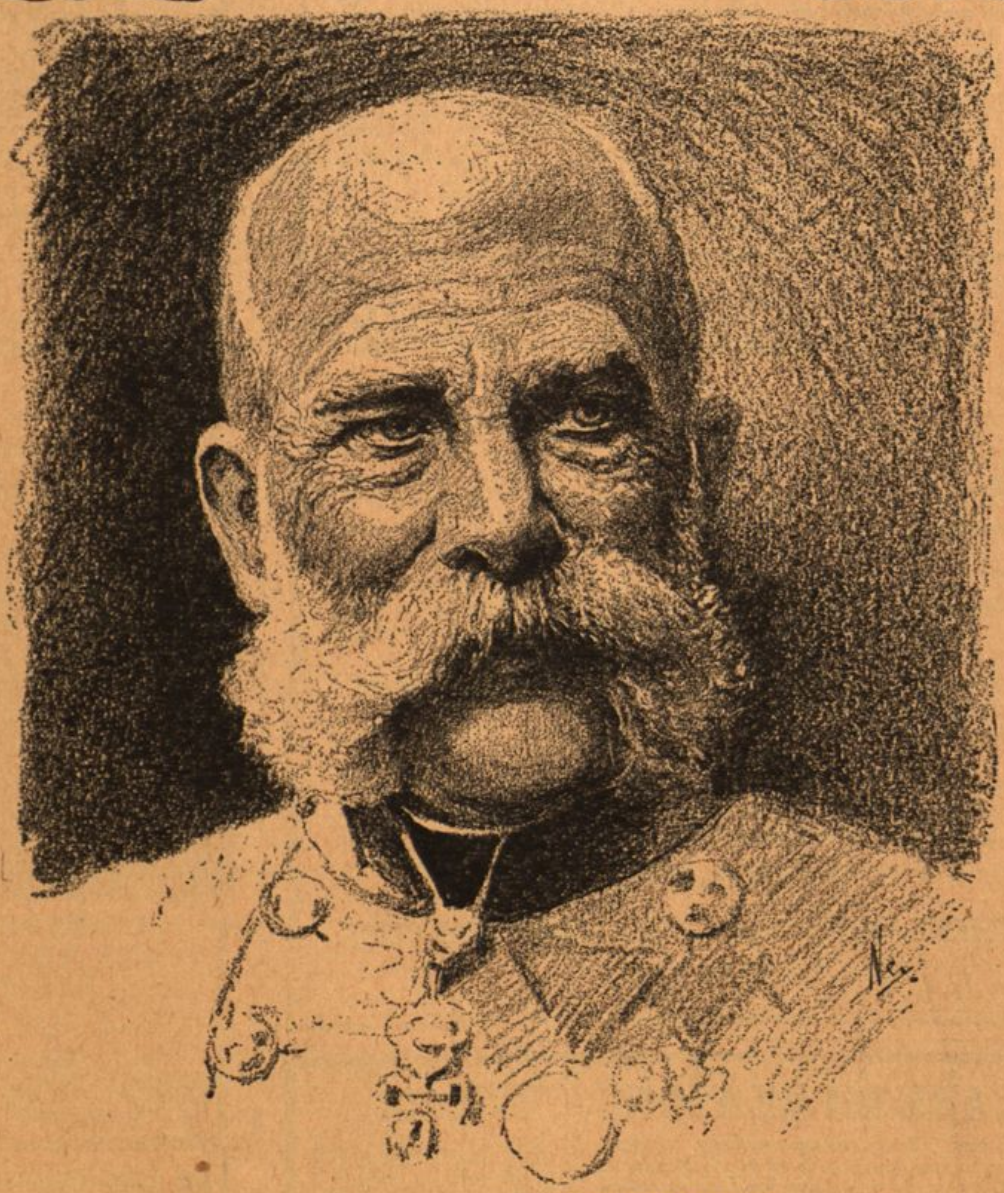
(TITLE REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.)

A Weekly

Vol. V

NOVEMBER 29, 1916

No. 17



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By LOUIS VIERECK

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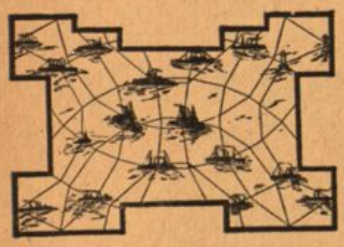

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The Fatherland

FAIR PLAY for GERMANY and AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Edited by George Sylvester Viereck

ENTERED AT THE P.O. NEW YORK N.Y., AS SECOND CLASS MATTER

VOLUME V 5 CENTS A COPY NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 29, 1916 $2 PER YEAR NUMBER 17

IMPERIAL CHANCELLOR VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG ON HIS 60th BIRTHDAY

By Louis Viereck, Staff Correspondent of THE FATHERLAND in Berlin

(The following article by the Berlin correspondent of THE FATHERLAND was brought to America by the "Deutschland" along with a brilliant article on Transylvania. Mr. Louis Viereck recently traveled through Transylvania and the story of that historic country, its people and present-day conditions are contained in his paper which we shall publish in the near future.)

THEOBALD VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG, the present German Imperial Chancellor, who recently passed his sixtieth birthday, is probably one of the most bitterly antagonized men in Germany. And this in spite of an almost unanimous conviction that none is more sincerely or tirelessly devoted to the interests of the State. However, a small but at the same time influential party exists which is not satisfied with his policies. To this coterie is added a group of super-patriots, made up of professors and members of parliament who, in true German fashion, have erected into a veritable issue the problem whether the Chancellor will bend to the wishes of the annexationists in the matter of the future peace negotiations, although no human being at this time can possibly foresee the military and political situation of the future.

So great in the eyes of these fanatics is the indignation aroused over Bethmann's hypothetical offense in this connection that they have opened a special bureau for the distribution of anonymous pamphlets or semi-public circulars intended to stir up a rebellious sentiment in the nation against the imperial government. One of the gentlemen belonging to this circle went so far as to send the Chancellor a challenge for exposing his intrigues in parliament, and there is no lack of individuals who improve every opportunity to incite distrust of the imperial government, in utter disregard of the fundamental principle that in time of war citizenship imposes upon every individual the cardinal duty of supporting those who are charged with the defense of the country.

The man who has thus become the target of an "entente" of internal enemies almost as unscrupulous as the notorious entente of the Allies on the Thames, Seine, Tiber and Newa, was born September 29, 1856, on his father's estate, Hohenfinow, in the Mark Brandenburg. He is descended from an eminently respectable middle-class family in the ancient imperial city of Frankfort-on-Main, where it still flournishes. His grandfather, Moritz August, in 1823 was called to the Berlin University as professor of jurisprudence, and soon after was invested with a patent of nobility and promoted to the position of Councillor of State. When the constitution, providing for parliamentary government, was adopted, Moritz August was elected a member of the Prussian House of Deputies and elevated to the leadership of the Moderate Liberals, who were opposed to Bismarck. For that reason he remained Minister of Education during the new era which the future King and Kaiser William I. had inaugurated in the autumn of 1858 only until Bismarck was ready to assume control in 1862. His son Felix, who in turn followed the profession of officer, farmer and provincial counsellor, and who had a reputation for being a man with an abundance of practical good sense, became the father of the future Chancellor.

YOUNG Theobald received his education at the famous school for classical studies, Pforta, near Naumburg. Strange to relate, his first laurels were gained on the amateur stage conducted by the students. This notwithstanding, his progress in the sciences was so rapid that he was able to terminate his preliminary studies as *primus omnium* under brilliant auspices. He then devoted himself to the study of law and diplomacy, and at 28 was qualified to represent his father as assessor in the provincial council when the elder Bethmann was elected to the Reichstag. In this office he remained fully ten years. His ability is probably best illustrated by the fact that when he assumed office, his district, Oberbarnim, was in debt nearly half a million marks, while on his retirement it was not only free of debt, but had a surplus of nearly 400,000 marks in the treasury. His principal achievements were the draining of the Oberbruch and the construction of highways, railroad facilities and hospitals.

It was during this time that he made the acquaintance of the young Emperor, who frequently visited Hohenfinow on his hunting trips. From the first the Kaiser was favorably impressed by his serious-minded, widely gifted host, only a few years his senior. This chord of sympathy was strengthened by the discovery that both entertained harmonious views on State, social, social-political and party questions. This is the simplest explanation to account for Bethmann's rapid rise in political life. The Kaiser had come to recognize in him an exceptionally trustworthy and sympathetic adviser, and in 1907 made him State Secretary for the Interior and as early as July 14, 1907, Imperial Chancellor.

In the German Empire the Chancellor is the only official under the constitution who is responsible to the people. Theoretically, therefore, he should have a personal knowledge of every act and edict of the Chancellery, but this is naturally impossible. With his inborn sense of duty and conscientiousness, Bethmann endeavored to control the most important acts of the various ramifications of his office. It became necessary for him to take an active interest in foreign politics, in which he had but little previous experience. To what extent he has succeeded in this decidedly difficult field must be left to future decision.

FROM an impartial point of view it is certainly impossible to recognize as successful the policies of a statesman who permits fully a third of the earth's population to array itself against his country in the most sanguinary and desperate of all wars. On the other hand, it is the extreme of injustice to hold the Chancellor responsible for England's unscrupulous intrigues to isolate the Central Powers until all the preliminaries to the history of the World War are accessible. Moreover, he became the deplorable victim of a condition which, coupled with the enemies' campaigns in the open field, found expression in an unprecedented campaign of defamation and falsehood in neutral countries, against which the German government proved itself altogether impotent. Nor can it be said that he was more fortunate when on August 4, 1914, in his speech in the Reichstag he conceded the invasion of Belgium to have been in the nature of a breach of international agreements, although even at that time the sparrows figuratively were piping from every house top the tale that Brussels had been conspiring with the Entente and automatically had surrendered its neutrality. His scrupulous con-

science would not permit him to expose this state of affairs until he had possession of the documentary proofs. The consequence was that the alleged "violation of poor little Belgium" furnished the most effective means of debasing Germany in the eyes of neutral countries, notably the United States.

IF this disqualifies the Chancellor from ranking as an eminently successful diplomat, the internal policies inaugurated and fostered by him bear the contrasting character of a more fortunate and promising tendency. In this course he adheres closely to the famous pronouncement of the Kaiser: "Henceforth I shall know no parties, but only Germans." This applies primarily to the Social Democracy, which in the Empire's hour of need arrayed itself a solid phalanx behind the Kaiser and the country, furnished millions of death-defying fighters for the army, and with the single exception of Liebknecht never wavered in its loyalty or duty. Here was the beginning for the indispensable process of "unlearning," the neglect of which involved the Bourbons of France in the most serious consequences, as history tells us.

The secret of the amply attested invincibility of Germany consists principally of this, that at bottom she is not only unified, but free, developing her constitutional life in a manner which should be an example to others, while at the same time perfecting her defensive power to a degree never before attained in any other country. The larger problems before the war existed practically only in regard to questions of domestic policies. Every modern State has had its awakening of industrialism and thereby converted "the fourth estate" of the laboring masses into an important political factor. Germany very soon learned to abstain from seeking to regulate the socialistically inclined proletariat by coercive legislation, but on the contrary has for more than a generation, on the express wish of the Kaiser, endeavored to conciliate it by a broad system of social reforms. At the same time all restrictions were removed from the right of organization, and in this manner the foundation was laid for far-reaching co-operation and self-help, similar to conditions prevailing in labor organizations in England and the United States, without the latter enjoying, even remotely, the protective and benevolent guaranties of their German colleagues. These provisions, it is true, have not been effective in checking the rise of the mighty Social Democracy, controlling in late elections one-third of the total vote, but they have exercised an efficient influence in fostering a free development of the spirit of patriotism among the great mass of the people and in maintaining at even balance the scales of artificially inflamed enthusiasm for the promised popular blessings of the International.

I RECALL a little incident which may be regarded as typical of the current of thought prevailing in the widest circles. Some thirty years ago, at a time when the masses were profoundly excited over certain coercive laws, I visited the home of a foreman in some industrial plant, who was well known as a Socialist propagandist. I was not a little astonished to find two portraits over his sofa which did not seem in the least to harmonize with their environment —one of Bebel and one of Kaiser Wilhelm.

"You see," he began, "one is the spiritual head of my party to whom I am devoted because he has always stood up for the rights of the people. The other is my commander-in-chief to whom I pledged my loyalty when I joined the colors." I could not help being vividly reminded of this scene when, on August 4, 1914, the party declared itself for "Deutschland Ueber Alles," in spite of its familiar doctrinal vagaries. Would it have been the part of political wisdom at such a time to dig up the conventional heresies concerning the future State, heresies parading as principles in their program, instead of letting bygones be bygones?

If the history of the Empire to the present-day teaches anything it is that the nation is best served by a government which rises above parties, provided it does not relax its efforts to meet the demands of the laboring classes to that degree of concession which it believes compatible with its own responsibility and which the majority of the middle-class element approves. It would be just as unwise to eliminate the important Conservative props of the State in order to introduce new sorts of ideas over night, as to form a too-tenacious attachment for superannuated institutions resting upon nothing better than the sanctity of inheritance. Social political progress, carefully worked out in conformity with the parallelogram of normal discernible political energy, assures to every form of government a smooth forward propulsion, especially in those parlous days destined to follow the present war, when provision will have to be made for millions of invalids, semi-invalids or men otherwise deprived of their natural means of support, with still further provisions for an annual tax burden of countless sums. A statesman like Bethmann cannot but foresee the new internal political development that these conditions are bound to bring about, and this explains why, in spite of the pending truce, he is meeting with such violent opposition from those circles which are chiefly interested in perpetuating the old order of things.

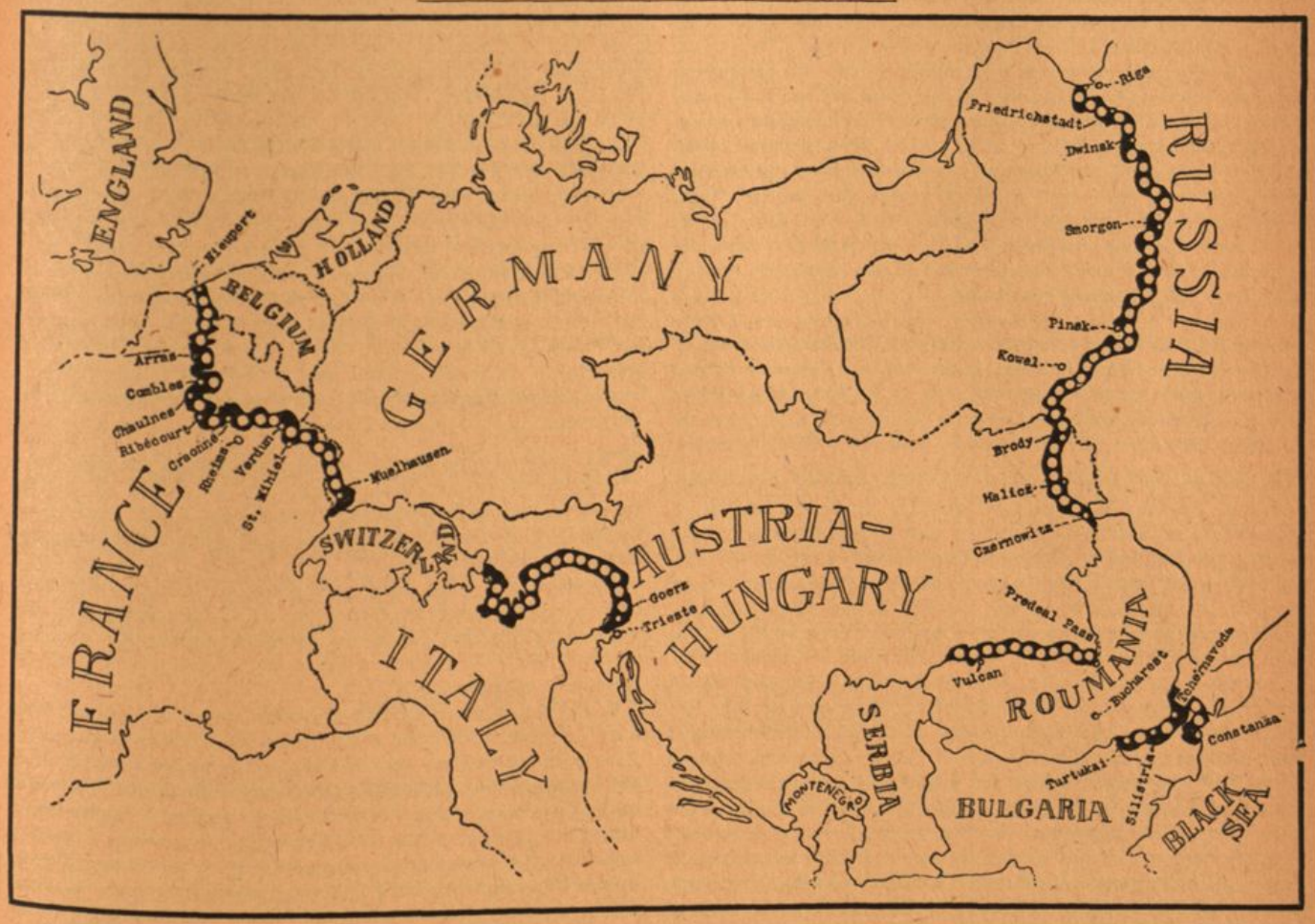
THE opposition of the super-patriots to whom I referred at the outset is based chiefly upon the historic memories of the Vienna Congress, where a hundred years ago the Prussian people, who had done more to crush Napoleon than any others, after all their heroic sacrifices were rewarded by seeing Prussia turned into a helpless, dismembered, isolated country with no access to the seaboard, a country which seemed predestined to anything but a great world power.

Is there ground for serious apprehension that Bethmann at the end of a victorious war will permit the prize to slip through his fingers? I will answer this by quoting a few sentences from the Chancellor's speech in the Reichstag of April 5, 1916. He said: "The thought and aim of every war is a Germany so firmly knit together, so strongly protected, that no one will ever again be tempted to undertake its destruction."—"We marched forth for our defense, but things will never be as they were. History has advanced with heavy tread. There is no going back."—"After tremendous convulsions history does not return to conditions that once were. Poland after the war will be a new Poland."—"Germany will not voluntarily deliver back into the hands of reactionary Russia the nations between the Baltic Sea and the Volhynian swamps emancipated by her and her allies, be they Poles, Lithuanians, Balts or Letts. No. Russia must be prevented from ever again concentrating her armies on the defenseless borders of East and West Prussia, ever again employing French gold to use the land bordering the Vistula as a gateway of attack against undefended Germany."—"Does any one believe that the land which we hold in the West, consecrated as it is with the blood of the people, will be surrendered without complete security for our future? We shall be satisfactorily assured that Belgium will not become a French vassal State, will not be erected into a military and economic bulwark against Germany. Here, too, there can be no reversion to past conditions. Here, too, Germany must see that the long-subjugated Flemings shall not be again exposed to their former fate. She must secure to them a wholesome, comprehensive development compatible with their traits and founded upon their Netherland mother tongue and racial genius."—"The ultimate fate of the colonies will, as Bismarck once said, be decided here on the continent, and our victories here on the continent will secure for us colonial possessions and afford the unquenchable spirit of German enterprise opportunities for new and profitable activity."

THESE are the modest prizes of war to which the Chancellor aspires, and which should satisfy those gentlemen who are dividing the bear's skin before the hunt is over and the cornets have sounded the signal to cease firing. True enough, as I see it, the censor's edict against a free discussion of the aims of the war is partly to blame for the unlovely events to which I have alluded. A mature people like the Germans needs the freedom of the press as unrestricted in war as seems consistent with the safety and interests of the national defense; and it is really not clear what damage could possibly accrue to Hindenburg and Ludendorf's General Staff by allowing Bethmann's opponents to voice their demands in public instead of agitating them in secret. Stop the vent, and a dangerous atmospheric pressure supervenes quickly; conditions are created that lead to all sorts of explosions, with the certainty that an unpleasant impression remains behind.

We may here add that the Chancellor sent his two sons to the front, both of them officers, and that he lost his oldest son and heir, August Frederick, soon after the commencement of hostilities, killed in action in Russia a few months after the death of his mother. Grief has not spared the Chancellor. He has sacrificed his blood and chattels upon the altar of his country without a word of complaint.

WITH all these things in mind every well-wisher of Germany will pray that the Chancellor may triumph over all attempts to force him out of his position. To me it is a matter of firm conviction that a man so well endowed as Bethmann, has long seen the erstwhile errors of his ways, including those of August 4, 1914, and will act accordingly now and hereafter. This seems to me clearly attested by the favorable condition, generally speaking, of the diplomatic as well as military situation. Even though the two perfidious allies, Italy and Roumania, have crept into the enemy's camp—where, according to their character, they rightfully belong—the Central Powers have in place of them secured the loyal adhesion of Turkey and Bulgaria, and just the help of these most recent and hence most ardent friends seems at this moment to change the situation in the Balkans decisively to their advantage.



THE MAP PROVES WHY GERMANY HAS WON THE WAR

IN view of the interest that readers of THE FATHERLAND are taking in following the movements of the warring armies of Europe, THE FATHERLAND publishes the above map as a guide for the positions of the respective belligerents, and especially for the instruction of those who are in possession of THE FATHERLAND'S folding, board-mounted war map. The heavy black lines with the white dots approximate the main positions of the contending armies, and give a plain indication of the territory conquered and occupied by troops of the Central Powers. The principal towns and fortresses are located along the border lines, and in these the war map students should insert their colored tacks. The towns and fortresses are indicated in more detail in "The Story the War Map Tells," published in THE FATHERLAND of November 15th. With regard to this story, E. A. Burch, Detroit, Mich., writes:

> Have you read Winston Churchill's article in *Collier's* last number? Would suggest that you parallel it with Collman's story of war map and what it tells. These two stories doubtless were written about the same time, and it is a most remarkable coincidence that Collman should have answered Churchill so fully in his explanation of the strategy of Verdun. Churchill should read Collman's story and wake up."

Another reader, H. F. K., Philadelphia, writes:

> I have read Mr. Collman's article and the directions he gives for inserting the tacks in various towns. Unless, however, you give information with the map whether these towns are in the hands of the Allies or the Central Powers, a question might arise as to which of the belligerents was actually in possession of said towns.

The map as printed above probably solves this question to the satisfaction of the inquirer, since the frontier lines of the countries concerned are plainly indicated, thus showing what parts of France and Russia are occupied by the Central Powers, and the section of Galicia that is occupied by the Russians. For the further guidance of war-map enthusiasts THE FATHERLAND expects to publish detailed maps of the individual fronts.

"The Fatherland's" Folding, Board-Mounted Map of the World War, with 100 Tacks. A special introductory offer is made at $1.50, postpaid. This map and tack system were devised by "The Fatherland" for the benefit of its readers. It consists of a map of Europe, mounted on one side of a corrugated board, with large scale maps of each of the war frontiers mounted on the reverse side.

MR. ROOSEVELT is preparing for 1920. The Rough Rider should prepare another country to elect himself as Uncle Sam is through.

NOW that Woodrow Wilson is elected the owner of *Puck* will be keenly disappointed unless he is sent as Ambassador to the Vatican.

ROOSEVELT is going to the Fiji Islands for inspiration for his campaign of 1920.

Count Ernst zu Reventlow's Astounding Recital of England's Crimes

By Charles A. Collman

HISTORY is a record of facts whose importance is relative to the age in which we live. The naked reality of historical facts since the middle of the sixteenth century in their influence upon the burning events of the present day, has at last been analyzed by a highly penetrative mind—none other than that of the foremost publicist of our time—Count Ernst zu Reventlow, in a work of his just completed, entitled "The Vampire of the Continent."

This book is of far-reaching political importance. In the highest political circles in England, Count zu Reventlow's book has created a panic. Desperate efforts have been made there to suppress it and keep it from becoming known to the world. Three hundred copies of "The Vampire of the Continent" were successively, at different times, sent from Berlin to THE FATHERLAND office in New York. Two hundred and ninety-nine of these copies were looted from American mail bags by the British, and the sole copy that eventually arrived, and from which the American edition has been printed, came here on the *U*-boat *Deutschland*.

Readers of American newspapers and magazines are already familiar with the keenly penetrative qualities that characterize Count zu Reventlow's writings. The quality of his criticism is dispassionate, unerring and remorseless. He is the commentator whose opinions the Allies most fear. Among the French, a few lines of Reventlow comments invariably causes temporary Gallic hysteria.

Reventlow is at his best in dissecting "The Vampire of the Continent"—of Europe. With extraordinary facility in the analysis of great events of past history, and an even greater insight into the complex international problems of our own time, he applies the scalpel to the world vampire, the one race and nation that has ever sought to plunge the world in bloodshed, fire, and human misery, that she alone among the nations, might thrive and live in ease on the battles, toils and efforts and genius of others. He dissects England, English motives and the English national character from the "heroic age" of the Britons in the sixteenth century to the present day. He relates the deeds of the "pious pirates" of the seventeenth century; their campaign against the "Enemy of Peace" during the reign of Louis XIV; he describes how the English boasted that they had conquered Canada in Germany during the time of Frederic the Great; he typifies the acts of the "Protector of neutral countries," the "Liberator of Europe," during the second half of the eighteenth century. Then comes England's great harvest during the Napoleonic Wars, when other nations fought her battles, as they are doing at the present time. He describes how England digested her booty after the days of Napoleon; he describes the true inwardness of the "Anglo-German friendship" and its estrangement after Bismarck's departure. Then comes *Delenda Germania* and the beginning of the reign of him whom the English have termed "King Edward the peacemaker," but who in reality was the creator of the present war. All the complex plots are laid bare through which King Edward intended to prepare the humiliation and destruction of Germany. Count zu Reventlow describes "The Incendiary at Work"; "The Campaign Against the German Navy"; "King Edward's Unsuccessful Attempt to Set the Near East Ablaze"; "The Bosnian Crisis"; and finally the preparations for the catastrophe through which England engulfed Europe into war in her desperate, and this time abortive, attempt to crush her great trade rival.

"THE average German," writes Count zu Reventlow, "considers the destruction of the Spanish Armada to have been a great and noble deed of liberation, for which the world owes an eternal debt of gratitude to England. This is what the German is taught at school, and this is what he reads in innumerable historical works. We may well ask the question as to when these epoch-making events will be revealed to the young German in another light? The naked reality of historical facts shows the matter to have had a very different aspect.

"NOT A SINGLE ENGLISHMAN IS TO BE FOUND AMONG THE PIONEERS WHO PREPARED THE WAY FOR THE GREAT DISCOVERIES OF THE FIFTEENTH AND SIXTEENTH CENTURIES. NEITHER DO WE FIND AMONG THE ENGLISH ANY RECORD OF JOURNEYS LIKE THOSE ACCOMPLISHED BY THE VIKINGS OF OLD —journeys undertaken for the sole pleasure of adventure, and of exploring unknown and distant regions. We find, on the other hand, alike in the English nation and in its rulers, an extremely shrewd comprehension of the value of gold and silver—a comprehension already highly developed at that period. The news of the incredible wealth derived by Spain and Portugal from those oversea possessions which the genius of their citizens had permitted them to discover, gave the English chronic insomnia. THEY HAD THEMSELVES NEITHER DISCOVERED NOR TAKEN POSSESSION OF ANYTHING. WHAT, THEREFORE, MORE NATURAL FOR THEM THAN THE IDEA OF STEALING FROM OTHERS WHAT THESE OTHERS POSSESSED?"

In other words, the English simply coveted that which others possessed; and they were angry that others had it, and not themselves. The planned invasion of England by a Spanish Army stationed in Holland, has become, for British statesmen, a never-to-be-forgotten nightmare. From that day on the decision was taken, never to allow Belgium and Holland to come under the influence of any Power save England. As soon as the sea power of Spain had been broken, England's interest was absorbed by a new problem: how to prevent the Netherlands from becoming themselves a strong sea power.

THE author points out that during one hundred and fifty years, English ships continued to carry out the policy of burning, murdering, and stealing immense treasures which were taken off to England; all this was done in the name of religion, and more particularly of Protestant freedom. The English of those days were by no means supermen. They were not more intelligent than other nations; on the contrary, during the era of discoveries they discovered nothing, and during the era of inventions they invented nothing. *But they understood the art of ploughing their fields by means of stolen oxen.*

It was not a mere accident that those pious men should have waxed ever more indignant at the spectacle of Holland's prosperity. As a result of the war with Holland, a large part of the Spanish and Dutch colonies fell into English hands, and the maritime power of Holland was broken during the long warfare. England now turned her attention to the third European Power whose expansion and prosperity caused ever-growing anxiety to the Chosen People. France had coveted Spain; but it was England who stole Gibraltar, which commands the entry into the Mediterranean. Portugal's industry was annihilated by English competition. The Methuen Treaty, concluded in 1703, has obliged Portugal to remain England's obedient vassal down to the present day.

England never really espouses the cause of another country, even when she is allied with it; such a country merely appears to her as useful for the moment, in so far as it serves England's mercantile interests. It was by means of robbery and piracy that England had developed into a world-power at the expense of Europe.

In the third quarter of the eighteenth century began the American War of Independence; both in France and Spain the hope of crushing the pirate empire dawned again. This hope was destined to end in disappointment. We need scarcely point out how closely the demands made by the neutral powers in 1780 resemble those formulated in 1914-1915. Not only does this hold good of the definition of the word "contraband"; but also of the demand that a harbor or a coast shall be considered as legally blockaded only when the blockade is effective. England had often admitted the demands in question, but only in times of peace. When herself engaged in war, she despised such international agreements as much then as now.

"IN 1793," writes Count zu Reventlow, "trembling with indignation at the sight of the murder of the French Sovereigns, and fearing for the liberties of Europe, England flung herself on the trade and industry of France. The measures taken by the French Republic toward the close of the eighteenth century, furnished Napoleon with the idea of the colossal European blockade against English goods. A condition *sine qua non* of the success of that blockade was that it should be applied *quod ubique et quod omnibus*—that not a link should be missing in the vast chain of prohibition. The English were cunning enough to understand this at

once. England stole Helgoland from the Danes; and the island became a basis of operations for the English smugglers on the North Sea coast."

The author relates how, during the years of unhealthy Anglo-German "friendship," England considered Germany as a servant who owed her obedience. In South Africa about the same time, the last act but one of the great drama took place. Dr. Jameson and his band of filibusters made their disgraceful raid on the Transvaal. The English Colonial Secretary then declared, in so many words, that England would not rest until the Boer Republics had been deprived of their independence. The main cause of England's greed was the existence of diamonds and gold in the territory of the South African Republics.

The prosperity of German industry, of German trade, of German shipping, and the development of German capital, began, about the middle of the nineties, to attract the attention of an ever-growing number of persons in Great Britain. Such "attention" on the part of the English is, as we know, invariably tainted by animosity. Not until twenty-six years after the foundation of the new German Empire had the numerical superiority of British ships in the greatest German harbor of Hamburg been done away with. Hamburg thereby prodigiously excited the wrath of the benefactor of mankind at the other side of the North Sea.

The German Empire had never done England any harm. It pursued no hostile aims, it had never intrigued against British interests. The German Empire had, on the contrary, invariably acted in pure self-defense. History has never known a policy more peaceful than that pursued by German statesmen. None the less was Germany a great Continental Power, her trade and industry flourished, she claimed the right of protecting her national production, she tried to build herself a fleet: therefore she must be destroyed. How monstrous the English lies about the "German danger on the sea" were, is proved—but this is merely en passant—by the fact that in August, 1914, after fifteen years' activity, the German fleet, viewed as a whole, was not even half as strong as the British.

As for the German plan of a Bagdad railroad, *i.e.*, of a line connecting Constantinople with the Persian Gulf, it was in the eyes of the British a direct challenge. It was also an unheard-of insolence, and an "unfriendly act" on the part of the German Government.

Count zu Reventlow adds: "We have tried, in the course of this book, to give the reader a bird's-eye view of some centuries of history; England, without one single exception, has been found to be the Vampire of Europe. Her economic policy, her political policy, her wars, have invariably had but a single aim: to drain the riches and the life-blood of the Continental nations. In order to do this, she has systematically stirred them up against one another. What is necessary is, that the entire German nation should understand where the enemy is and what he wants; it is essential that the German nation should know that this is not an accidental war, but a war carried on with the object of annihilating an economic rival."

Every American who desires to know the true situation in Europe at the present day, every American who has the true interest of his country at heart, should buy this book. It will show him that what England perpetrated since the days of the war with Spain, the wrongs she committed upon Holland, Portugal, France, which she now seeks unavailingly to perpetrate upon Germany and her Allies, she is seeking to commit upon us to-day. The methods England is using against American trade, her attempts to check the upbuilding of an American merchant marine, her looting of American mails, her blacklisting of American citizens, are the same methods through which this Vampire of the world has always enriched herself at the expense of other nations.

The Vampire of the Continent, by Count Ernst zu Reventlow. Price, $1.25; $1.35 *postpaid. Published by the Jackson Press, No.* 1123 *Broadway, New York.*

THE MILITARY SITUATION

By the Military Expert of THE FATHERLAND

THE dissatisfaction of the French with the military assistance which the English troops are giving them is becoming more evident every day. This dissatisfaction is known to be widespread among the plain people, but it is just as common among men with whom it is founded on professional knowledge of military affairs. The latest spokesman for suffering France is Captain Philippe Millet, a well-known French military writer who does not mince words but puts it up to the English in plain language that they should relieve the French by taking over more trenches on the western front.

One of Millet's articles is featured in the London *Express* of November 13. In it he says that it is necessary to speak plainly, that the alliance of Great Britain and France cannot be based on a mere exchange of compliments, and that all *Frenchmen are wondering whether the English fully realize what is happening in France.* The general feeling in France, according to Millet, is that the time has come for the British army to relieve the French more efficiently. The French think that, after twenty-seven months of hard struggle, their friends ought to enable them to have some rest during the third winter and to prepare for an advance next year without having to exhaust themselves. Millet says that the French have put their trust in Great Britain and they all expect the relief of a good bit of the French line to be made soon by General Haig's troops, who are holding only one-fifth part of the French front.

Such reports are significant as regards the weakening of France. They are significant also in connection with the repeated mutinies reported in socialistic papers in France of Russian troops detailed to reinforce the French in Champaigne. The French generals would be glad to get rid of the "rebellious Muscovites" but have no men with whom to fill the gap. They are casting anxious glances toward Algeria which has already furnished 70,000 graves on French soil and whose population is resisting the recently more stringent conscription with increasing resentment.

Last week, according to London reports, England promised to furnish another million and it may be that French sentiment can be kept quiet until spring though it seems almost unbelievable since of the three million men whom the English have in France only one million are actually at the front. This number has never been exceeded.

The last British success west of the Serre-Beaucourt road was due simply to a massing of some thousand guns, which were able to cut off the entire trench system of one German regiment from all rear connection. After a resistance of forty-eight hours the Germans had to surrender for lack of ammunition and provisions. Such losses, while regrettable for the Germans, have no fatal importance since the English in no case have shown themselves capable of improving on such local successes, the reason being that they have not the men with whom to penetrate into, much less pierce, the main German lines.

The Press of the Ten Powers continues to entertain the world with exaggerated reports of allied victories in France as well as Macedonia. Of this Monastir is a good example. The evacuation of this city by the Bulgaro-Teutonic troops is no more than a tactical success. The Serbo-French troops have been engaged since October 1st in conquering the heights that surround Monastir and in this they gradually made such progress that the position of the garrison finally became untenable and the city had to be given up. As a base for strategic movements aiming at freeing Serbia, Monastir is useless, because northward there is only one road, the one leading to Kroutchevo and Prilep which is narrow and flanked by considerable heights. No move along that road can be contemplated before the centre and the right wing of the Serbo-French army have further advanced.

If the allied reports bolster the taking of Monastir and even smaller local successes in the west up into victories of far-reaching consequence, their desire in doing so is plainly to deflect attention from the vastly more important events in Wallachia. Here Fate is continuing its inexorable march against the badly shaken Roumanians.

After the victorious sweep through the Transylvanian Alps Falkenhayn's advance had to be delayed because his next and foremost task was to establish the communications between the various roads along which his troops are pouring through the passes

(*Continued on page* 271)

Behind the Scenes at the Capital

(Special Correspondence of THE FATHERLAND.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 22.—An almost impenetrable veil hangs over the political intentions regarding the many foreign questions which are confronting the administration. It is perfectly realized by everyone here that Mr. Wilson was re-elected on the campaign cry, "He kept us out of the war," and sundry measures taken since November 7 have the outward aspect of a change based upon a more equitable policy toward the Central Powers.

The administration has taken pains to deny the sensational newspaper reports from Washington of another crisis approaching over the submarine question; there has been a perceptible modification of the intention attributed to the government to call Germany to account for the deportations of Belgians, and a significant sign of a more just course toward Germany conveyed by the order depriving Thomas Curtin, the American correspondent for Ambassador Page's periodical, *The World's Work*, of his passports for acting as a spy for Lord Northcliffe while claiming the hospitality of the German government.

Whether these outward signs are justly chargeable to a radical change for the better, or whether they are merely temporary deviations from the former policy while the administration is marking time, remains to be seen. It is suggested that the President was somewhat disillusioned as to the feeling existing in England regarding him by the jubilant tone of the London press over the announcement that he had been defeated, when during the first ten hours after the close of the polls Hughes was supposed to have received the majority of the electoral vote. While the British press was loudly cheering his successor, the leading German newspapers were sounding a rather sympathetic note regarding Wilson, and this *faux pas* of the London journals is by many regarded as unfortunate for the Allies. The most prominent papers as late as November 15, eight days after the election, jeered Wilson on his victory and thought that Germany was to be congratulated on Hughes having been left out in the cold.

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Those who profess to have a more intimate view of the President's character don't share this optimistic view of the editor of the FATHERLAND with regard to his pacific intentions, and I will here print an incident which is common talk in close circles, but has never been made public in the press. According to this statement, at the last cabinet meeting before the final dispersal of the members for their respective homes to enter the campaign, the European war situation was passed in general review. The consensus of cabinet opinion was that not only civilization generally but the United States in particular was interested in seeing Germany crushed. This sentiment was not only approved by the President, but was made more emphatic by him in a merciless verdict of condemnation expressed in a few but bitter words which closed the session.

Contrasting this, coming from a disinterested source whose reliability has never been questioned, with the moderated policies of the past few weeks, justifies the statement that the situation is veiled in extreme doubt. The President cannot possibly construe his election as anything but an expression of the desire of the American people to be kept out of the war; but on the other hand there never was a time since the war began that the agents of England and her allies were so active, if not so open, in their agitation to drag us into war as at present, and while the American Rights Committee with George Haven Putnam at its head has apparently subsided into silence, the truth is that it is conducting the most aggressive campaign it has yet undertaken to foster a war sentiment among the people by private circulars and the raising of funds to carry on the campaign. At the same time mysterious visits are observed at the White House, State and Treasury Departments, on the part of men close to Morgan, Schwab, etc., known to be interested in floating loans and extending aid in other directions to the Allies, concerning which the most profound secrecy prevails.

While Curtin is deprived of his passport by direction of the State Department, Ambassador Page, one of the owners of the *World's Work* which secured Curtin the privilege of entering Germany, and honorary president of the American Luncheon Club in London where Curtin was the guest of honor, is passed over in silence, and not the slightest notice is taken of the unneutral speech of the Canadian premier, Sir Robert Laird Borden, as the guest of honor of the Lawyers' Club in New York recently, a silence remarkable in view of the action taken by the administration in regard to speeches made by Dr. Dernburg.

Most people in Washington now know from official utterances that there is no intention of taking any action against Great Britain under the authority to retaliate, given the President by Congress, unless possibly on the violation of the mails, on which subject some likelihood exists that another note will go forward in good time. The administration accepts the English note on the blacklist practically without demur, and at the same time it is certain now that this government will take no steps at present toward the establishment of peace through co-operation of all the neutrals.

* * * *

It is realized here that Americans are in bad odor in Berlin, but the administration is interested in minimizing the true condition. This condition is primarily due to the conduct of men like Curtin, Swope and other correspondents who have shown their unworthiness to be entrusted with the privileges extended them by German officials, and in addition to these, very largely to Ambassador Gerard, who is charged with what might be described as possibly a correct but decidedly unsympathetic, and some say even antagonistic, feeling toward the country to which he is accredited, and who in this respect presents a strong contrast to the feelings known to actuate the American Ambassadors to London and Paris, not to speak of Belgium and the smaller States, who have found active partisans in our diplomatic representatives.

Then again an unfavorable impression was created by the recall of Major Langhorne and other official representatives with the Germany army and navy, for entertaining friendly sentiments and expressing them in their reports. It was said at the time that these men protested against the falsehoods spread to injure the Central Powers, rumors which have never been denied. Official statements have been made that there was no foundation for the report that our present military and naval observers with the German forces would be recalled because given no opportunity to exercise the functions for which they were sent over, but from intimate sources it now develops that both will be recalled shortly on some plausible excuse intended to disguise the real cause.

Obviously the German government concluded that we do not desire to send observers over to enjoy the hospitality of the General Staff unless they will send unfriendly reports, and as the reception of military or naval observers is a courtesy and not an obligation, Germany is justified in withdrawing this courtesy without thereby implying that it entertains any but the most cordial feelings for us. Besides, it will be remembered that both the German military and naval attaches were recalled at the request of this government, some time ago.

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The most tenable cause for friction is likely to be supplied by efforts to make it appear that Germany is not respecting the American flag by sinking nominally American ships. The frantic efforts from London, almost daily repeated in one form or other, to involve us in trouble over the sinking of the *Columbian* gives a hint of the course to be pursued. The London agent of the "France and London Steamship Company," which owned the *Columbian*, declared, "All the shipping of our company, totaling nearly a quarter of a million tons, is owned in America and is under the American registry."

It is known here that while every word of the agent may be literally true, he does not state the main truth, that the ships are chartered by the French or their allies. The *Columbian* may have carried the American flag, but the damage falls on the French who chartered her. Even the so-called American line, as is well known, is operated by British capital. The Grace line, Barber line, Norton Lilly line and a number of others are all flying the American flag, but are not American lines for all that.

FREDERIC F. SCHRADER.

TOO MANY EGGS IN ONE BASKET

GREAT BRITAIN, together with her dependents and her Allies, have borrowed in this country in round figures, $2,500,000,000. Outside of this amount considerable banking and business credits have been placed at their disposal, which await the opportunity of refunding by definite loans. Unquestionably Great Britain and her Allies have absorbed the major part of the funds of the United States citizens, corporations and banks, which are available for long-time investments. It is indeed doubtful whether the advocates of these loans have been mindful of the legitimate future requirements of our railroads and peace industries. The prevailing prices of United States railway bonds, unquestionable security, certainly indicate that we have no plethora of available funds for long-time investments. They sell at present on a 5 to 6% investment basis. The railroads, even the best systems, will have to pay dearly for money required for further railroad developing in this country. Legitimate and peace ventures, railroad and industrial, essential to the developing of South American countries, will find the new World Banker, the United States of America, much less prepared to take care of them than many people realize.

The most strenuous efforts imaginable have been made by the most powerful financial group, to prepare for another large unsecured Ally loan. They failed. Prudence and the better conscience of the majority of the men who shape the financial and economic policy of this country made them fail.

But the powerful banking clique, the advocates of Ally loans, has determined to help itself and the war industries. They perceive the floating supply of funds available for short investments, for call loans, commercial paper, et cetera, and conceive the idea of extending to New York the system of British and French borrowing, as now practiced in the London and Paris markets. The fact that already considerable American money has been loaned on short-time treasury bills, and that this investment is top heavy, does not deter them from advocating a still larger participation in the financing of the war *with the floating supply of our money market*. They are ready to take the balance and place it at the service of the Allies for war and destructive purposes. Therefore, the banking reserves of the United States, the reserves of the country banks are to be tapped, and are to flow into the empty war chests of one set of belligerents.

President Wilson, in his Thanksgiving proclamation, speaks of the great mission of this country to *help with our resources in the reconstruction of all of the war-ridden countries*, thereby alleviating their suffering. This banking clique pays little attention to the President's intentions, nor to America's real mission. It sees the immediate profit and further dance of the war brides. England has a double interest in tapping the banking reserves of this country. She needs the money for war purposes. She is also vitally interested in taking away from this country the one means which will open the door to the world's commerce after the war. England does not want American commerce to dominate in South America. It is to be hoped, and it may be expected, that the banks and bankers outside of the City of New York, who at present are defeating the attempt to place an unsecured long-time loan in this country, will not be tardy in exerting their influence to defeat the attempt to place any larger sums in Anglo short-time treasury bills in this country.

Thoughts of a "GENTLY HAZED" AMERICAN

PAPER is becoming so expensive that only a rich nation like the United States can afford to write notes.

THE New York *Times* has determined to prevent Germany from using her submarines. This same paper also prevented the election of La Follette and Calder.

THE Belgian deportation story has fallen flat. The American people no longer believe in the "atrocities" manufactured by the Allied propaganda.

THE Fiji Islands will presently have the "pleasure" of entertaining the Colonel. If he had only gone there before election, is the bitter thought that haunts the G. O. P.

CHARLES EVANS HUGHES is as silent regarding the re-election of Woodrow Wilson as he was during the campaign on the vital issues of the nation.

LORD CECIL ROBERTS is frightfully concerned about the deportation of the poor Belgian corner loafers. Lord Cecil is as kind-hearted a pirate as ever snatched a milk bottle from the lips of a German baby.

POLAND is free. The Jews of Poland have been freed also. *Life* will never forgive Germany for this additional barbarity.

PULITZER and Ochs did to Woodrow Wilson in the East just what Theodore Roosevelt did to Hughes in the West.

COMPTROLLER PRENDERGAST, at the banquet in honor of Sir Robert Laird Borden, declared that whatever others might be, he was not neutral. It is funny what influence a little Canadian spirit will have on some men. When Prendergast prepares to enter the mayoralty race he will probably learn to control his fiery pro-Ally feeling long enough to shake hands with a few hyphenates.

THE Canadian premier, Borden, found as many loyal adherents of King George in the Lawyers' Club of New York as he can hope for in Canada, where the French contingent isn't half as anxious to die for its King as the American Rights League.

CAPTAIN KOENIG and Captain Gaunt attended the opening performance of the Century Theatre's new show. Now we understand why rumors of peace are so insistent at the present time.

SENATOR-ELECT CALDER, now that he is over his troubles, has obviously forgotten that he was selected over Bacon by those who believe in the strict neutrality of the United States. If he is going to unite the English-speaking nations in defense of their exalted mission of humanity and international piracy, he overlooks a lot of bilingual Yankees who still have a little of the spirit of 1776.

THE FATHERLAND will be pleased to consider volunteer contributions to this column from its readers. Epigrams containing not more than thirty words will be given preference. Accepted contributions will be published with the author's name unless otherwise desired. The editor, however, cannot be responsible for any manuscript submitted to him. Address all communications concerning this department, with return postage, to: The Gently Hazed American, P. O. Box 292, New York City.

EDITORIALS

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 29, 1916

ENGLAND HAS HER LITTLE FUN WITH MR. LANSING

THE animosity of Great Britain against Mr. Wilson has reconciled many erstwhile opponents with his re-election. There is no doubt that England wanted Hughes to win. There is no doubt that she contrived in every possible way to injure Mr. Wilson. The caricatures of Mr. Wilson in the British press are almost as abominable as the hideous representations of Lincoln published in British journals at the time of the Civil War. The vicious assaults on Wilson coupled with pæans of praise for Hughes which appeared in the London press when it was believed that Hughes was elected, corroborate our assertion. One reason why Mr. Wilson was unable to wring even the smallest concession from England was the firm conviction of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice that Mr. Wilson's term would end on the fourth of March. This is one of the reasons why THE FATHERLAND did not oppose Mr. Wilson more vigorously for his inability to bring Great Britain to terms. We do not say that it would not have been easy to compel the recognition of our just rights in the early days of the war even without drastic measures. We are referring merely to the condition that existed in the last five or six months preceding election.

Great Britain's insolent reply to our protest on the black-list delivered three weeks before the election, though published only a week ago, and her unwillingness to grant the slightest American contention in the matter of the protection of our mails render it clear that, in spite of favors received in the past, it was not the intention of Great Britain to further the re-election of Mr. Wilson. It would have been so easy for Great Britain to make some unsubstantial concession that could have been exploited as a diplomatic victory for the Administration. Such a victory would have tremendously strengthened Mr. Wilson's hands. It would have silenced the most powerful contentions of Mr. Hughes. It would have placated the element most dissatisfied with the foreign policies of the Administration. But if we read the English reply to our protest we find Lord Grey merely has a little fun with Mr. Lansing in that communication. He plays with the American protest as a cat plays with a mouse. He sneers at our argument, albeit the claws of his sarcasm are clothed with the velvet of smooth words.

Lord Grey disingenuously pleads that England is guilty of no offense, that she merely forbids her subjects to trade with the enemy. He forgets that the "illegal, indefensible and ineffective" blockade of Europe and the United States —for it is nothing else—initiated by Great Britain makes it possible to utilize the black-list as a blackjack to knock our trade on the head. Her refusal to sell coal to ships carrying black-listed goods, her combinations in restraint of American trade carried out on American soil, her violations of the Clayton Act, the stranglehold which she has gained illegally upon American companies, all these rank offenses against the rights of neutrals and international law, make the black-list an instrument for the throttling of our commerce.

If it were not for the British blockade unrecognized by us and unsanctioned by any law save that of might, if the oceans were free to all trade with neutrals, if our ships could carry non-contraband goods even to belligerent harbors, unless those harbors were blockaded in accordance with the clearly established precedents of international law, the British black-list would not be a matter of importance to us; it would still be odious; it would still constitute a gross violation of our commercial treaty with Great Britain according to which no discrimination against the trading rights of any set of citizens of either contracting party is permissible, but it would not necessarily lead to a crisis in our relations with England. Under the existing circumstances, however, circumstances entirely of England's making, the British black-list is the most astounding piece of impudence ever offered by one state to another, with the possible exception of China. Lord Grey's hypocritical evasions constitute an insult deliberately calculated and deliberately timed to injure the prestige of President Wilson. They are a slap in the face, a mockery of the rights of neutrals. This fact seems to be recognized in Washington. We trust that the Government will no longer hesitate to apply the screws to Great Britain. If the Thomas Amendment is not sufficient, Congress will arm the President with additional powers. If the President intends to use these powers, Congress and the people will unitedly stand behind him.

THOSE BELGIAN DEPORTATIONS

BELGIUM is (or was) an English fortress. The King of Belgium is a puppet in the hands of Great Britain. These things are undeniable. In fact, they are no longer denied. Belgium and unlimited Submarine Warfare are the chief attractions in John Bull's Punch and Judy Show. Whenever Great Britain is in trouble, whenever the United States bethinks herself of her neutral rights even against Great Britain, John Bull pulls the strings and makes the Belgian "Martyr" dance a minuet with Submarine "Frightfulness" for the benefit of the American public. Thus attention is diverted from his own offenses by a simple and inexpensive expedient. The British-owned newspapers at once raise a hue and cry, and the inevitable crisis with Britain is postponed for the time being. If we believed British accounts there was hardly a Belgian whose hands and feet had not been cut off. Belgium was crucified, quartered, drawn by the Germans. Yet whenever it suits British purposes poor Belgium, in spite of the loss of her upper and lower extremities, can do a lively dance for the sympathy of the world while John Bull pulls the strings.

Very little is known with regard to the so-called Belgian "deportations." Until we receive the whole truth by way of Sayville it is best to hold judgment in abeyance. Meanwhile we should remember a few facts that it is healthful to keep in mind. The Belgians are notoriously the most illiterate as well as the most immoral people in Europe. The English themselves, through their American press agents, have distributed stories showing how the Belgian refugees in England take an unfair advantage of their position, and how resolutely they refuse to work. A similar squeal has reached us from Holland. The Belgian "guests" of Great Britain and Holland are shirkers. They prefer being "kept" to earning their living. The same situation prevails in Belgium proper. Gifts flow into Belgium from every part of the world. America is tireless in sending food and money. But if we are sending food and money to Belgium,

we do so to support women and children who have lost their natural protectors, families who have lost their all in the war. We do not dole out our dollars to support stalwart young fellows who, taking advantage of an unusual situation, develop, under the pretext of patriotism, an incurable aversion to work.

We were beginning to pauperize Belgium. The Belgians were on the verge of becoming a nation of tramps. In order to stop this process Germany is now applying a remedy. The remedy may be heroic, but it is needed, no doubt. The fact that the work of the Belgians in Germany may release a similar number of Germans for the front may or may not be true. It is in no way contrary to International Law. Under International Law the conqueror may not compel the vanquished enemy to fight against his own country. But all his resources, including the work of his hands, are at the disposal of the conqueror. It is undeniable that this indirectly aids the military power of the conqueror, but it is part of the game. It is the disadvantage of not being the victor. At this moment thousands of young Germans and Austrians are compelled to work under conditions resembling those of slavery in the woods and on the fields of Canada. These facts are discreetly ignored by the English-led and English-bought American press. If Germany were to send young Belgians to the front to fight against the French, Germany would be committing a grave breach of International Law. She commits no offense whatsoever if she employs the young Belgian shirker to build up her bridges and to reap her harvests. Incidentally she is teaching him a much-needed lesson. She saves him from being a Hooligan.

THE MISHAP OF THE *DEUTSCHLAND*

THE mishap of the *Deutschland*, especially the loss of life, is to be deeply regretted. British sympathizers openly boasted that the *Deutschland* would be sunk before she emerged from American waters. Their prophecy was almost fulfilled; fortunately the *Deutschland* escaped; it was merely the tug *Scott* that fell a prey to the waves. We are averse to raising the cry of "foul play," although many of our readers seem to be convinced that such was the case. One reader in New London, Conn., claims that the captain of the tug *Scott*, John Gurney, who lost his life in the collision, is a brother of the associate editor of the Providence *Journal*, Mr. Alfred Gurney. The Providence *Journal*, it will be remembered, is the organ of the British Secret Service in the United States. Its editor owes his notoriety to the elaborate forgeries printed in his sheet in order to discredit the Central Powers.

There may be no significance in the kinship established between the captain of the *Scott* and one of the editors of this notorious sheet; on the other hand, sinister conclusions may be drawn from the circumstance. Whatever may be the truth in the matter, Captain Koenig and his crew are now on their way under the waves to their home port.

We hope to see the Captain again soon and regularly. We hope that the U-boat will soon become a mail boat. Once a mail route is efficiently established between Germany and this country it will not be so easy for the Allies to perpetrate their preposterous fairy tales. Captain Koenig then will be able to add another chapter to the fascinating book in which he has embodied his experience "The Voyage of the *Deutschland*." The difficulties with which he has to contend only emphasize his achievement.

AVE ATQUE VALE

THE death of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary removes from the political scene of Europe one of the most singular figures of modern history. With few exceptions no monarch has so won the hearts of his subjects as this fine old ruler.

Coming to the throne sixty-eight years ago, Francis Joseph began his long reign under peculiarly difficult circumstances. His great empire was weak, badly governed, almost completely disorganized. He himself at that time was a reactionary. But revolutions at home and losses by war changed the man until he became the most liberal king in Europe.

As the years passed his popularity grew enormously. Political and religious freedom solidified his heterogeneous empire, and after her alliance with Germany Austria-Hungary became again one of the most flourishing of nations. But while his country bloomed and prospered Francis Joseph himself was compelled to undergo the most terrible sorrows and trials.

Those dearest to him met with tragic ends. His son was murdered; his nephew mysteriously disappeared; Elizabeth, the Empress, was slain by an anarchist. The latest tragedy of the Hapsburgs was the assassination, instigated by Russia, of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his consort, the Duchess of Hohenberg, in the Bosnian capital Serajevo. This foul murder was the spark which set Europe on fire.

From the outbreak of the war the old Emperor labored unceasingly for Austro-Hungarian success. It was his custom to arise each morning at five o'clock and to work fa into the night. His personal life was one of the utmost simplicity. He ate the same food that his subjects ate; his meals conformed with the food dictator's decrees. In his efforts to increase the efficiency of his armies he did not hesitate to retire antiquated officials and put new and vigorous blood at the head. The crack Austro-Hungarian military machine of to-d.y is due to his vigorous methods in weeding out ld timber.

It was his great fortune to witness before his death the triumph of the Central Powers. Of that he was fully assured. Just before he died news was brought to him of the tremendous blows delivered against Roumania. On all the other fronts his armies stood in unbroken strength.

The successor to Francis Joseph is Emperor Karl Francis Joseph. May he reign as wisely and as justly as his predecessor. For though victory is assured, the future is big with problems that will test to the utmost the strength of the Emperor.

WAR WAS RUSSIA'S WORK

Daily Russian Paper in New York, in Reviewing the Causes of the War, Enlightens the American Pro-Allies

MR. SVETOZAR TONJOROFF has translated from the Russian a remarkable review of the causes of the war which appeared in a recent issue of *Russkoye Slovo* (*The Russian World*), a Russian daily newspaper published in New York, in which the paper sets forth facts which comport in every particular with the German version of the causes of the war, but which will prove uncomfortable reading for the pro-Ally press, which has endeavored to cloud the issues and ascribe the responsibility for the war to the German government. Coming directly from a Russian source, they will hardly question the authenticity of the statements. Mr. Tonjoroff says:

"The article points out that Isvolsky's diplomacy would have precipitated the great conflict in 1908, at the time of the annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina by Austria, had it not been for the intervention of Great Britain, aided by the sound judgment of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, who was subsequently assassinated by a Serb youth at Serajevo.

"An interesting feature of the article in the *Russkoye Slovo* is the disclosure that Russia backed Raymond Poincare's aspirations to the presidency of France in return for a veiled promise by Poincare, when he was French premier, of aid to Russia's project for the acquisition of Constantinople. This promise was repeated in definite and concise form by Poincare after he had become President of the French republic."

SOME of our esteemed contemporaries should try Poland water for that queer Polish feeling.

PADEREWSKI'S Polish Legion: The New York *Times, Herald, Tribune, World, Sun.*

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"WHAT are 'munition stocks?'" asks C. T., of New York.

For his benefit we publish a list of the companies whose shares are offered in Wall street and their prices.

Munition stocks, however, had better be let alone, according to an article in the December number of *Machinery*. The writer says: "That something is the matter with the munitions makers has been evident for some months, because of the failure of so many companies to show any pronounced increase in earnings. Ten to twelve months have passed in which no miracle of production has been accomplished by these new organizations. Discreditable rumors have been leaking, first into the trade and lately to the general public, of gross inefficiency in their operation, of abuses and wastage in all departments of their organization, culminating in a general accusation of mismanagement. It is assumed at the outset that the trouble with these plants is in their mental equipment."

The writer in continuing shows a lamentable condition in the mushroom munitions plants, due to the fact that the heads and active managers of such enterprises lack all experience in the business, and "personal friendships," "inside pull" and other attendant evils have made impossible an efficient and economical working of the factories.

These are the official Wall street war stocks and their price quotations:

Aetna Explosives pf	56
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Atlas Powder pf	99½
Babcock & Wilcox	126
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Canadian Explosives	380
Canadian Explosives pf	100
Colt's Arms	900
Du Pont Pow., new	298
Du Pont Pow., deb	102½
Hercules Powder	376
Hercules Powder pf	116
International Arms	20
Niles-Bement-Pond	218
Niles-Bement-Pond pf	105
Scoville Mfg. Co	870

A. H., Leavenworth, Kan.—You can safely continue your two fire insurance policies, but I would advise discontinuing the English one on its maturity.

J. C. W., Jamestown, Md.—I cannot recommend an investment in the motor shares.

X. X. Z., New York.—It is a difficult matter to advise you with regard to Canada Copper. The difficulty with regard to the company is in the low grade of its copper ore, of which it has immense deposits. There is no reason why the concern should not be making good earnings at present prices. You might break even by averaging up or you might not.

H., Columbus, N. M.—Alaska Gold is quite well spoken of as a property, but the price movements of the shares have resulted rather unfortunately for investors. It might be wise for you to buy some more at present prices for the purpose of averaging up. But do not sell your present holdings. Wait until the shares have again advanced.

L., Cheltenham, Pa.—I have made inquiries concerning Mr. Herbst and find that he is well spoken of. He is not a stock exchange broker, but a dealer on the curb.

The buying of puts and calls is safer than trading on margin, but it is a rather complicated procedure. I would strongly advise you, however, not to engage in any speculative ventures in the present stage of the market. Safeguard what money you have and put it in solid interest bearing securities.

"Copper," Saginaw, Mich.—The transaction in the "Parker" circular is in reality a speculation on margin, at all times a very risky affair, owing to the market fluctations in copper stocks. Plausible as it seems, and while no misstatements are made, nevertheless I would be willing to guarantee that you would lose in the end. Some violent slump in the market would scare you out at a loss. Do not trade on margin in Wall street. It is a demoralizing business, and brings loss if not ruin to ninety-nine per cent of those who engage in it.

Kennecott Copper and Inspiration Copper are both good stocks, and if you wish to invest in them, do so, but BUY YOUR SHARE OUTRIGHT. Rather than place $1,000 on margin, buy eighteen shares of stock with them. You can place them in your safe and the company will send you the dividends.

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K., Los Angeles, Cal.—With regard to your inquiry as to your Equitable Life policy, I find that since the war started all persons who apply for policies to the company, not citizens of the United States, were compelled to sign a clause such as you signed. So this has been the general policy of the Equitable since the war.

M., Milwaukee, Wis.—I have submitted the figures of the returns you obtained from the surrender of your New York Life Insurance policy to an insurance expert, the president of one of the largest companies. He tells me that the company was fair enough, the policy having been merely a straight policy, and the premiums could not have earned very much more than the dividends that were paid you. He pointed out also that the monetary return which you received should not be your main consideration, owing to the fact that you had the advantage of being insured during the previous twenty years.

B., Puerto Cabello, Venezuela.—With regard to your inquiry as to the quotations on shares of the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd lines, I regret that I am unable to give you the exact figures. The German mails have been dislocated temporarily, and at the present juncture, I can get no figures on the market values of their stocks. These may be available very shortly, however, if the U-boats continue their sailings.

I am in a position to assure you, nevertheless, that these companies are doing a good and profitable business, and that their stocks are being quoted at good figures. Both lines are equally good as investments. They have been paying dividends, but I cannot give you the rates. At the present time there appears to be no indication that there will be any break in the diplomatic relations between this country and Germany, and even in that event, such vessels of the companies as may be here, will not cause any material loss to the corporations mentioned.

Personally, I am convinced that Germany has the whiphand of her enemies, and that any investment in any of her bonds will assure substantial profits to those who buy them. It makes no material difference whether such investments take the form of buying Consols or any of the war bond issues, since the income returns are all graduated.

ARE the armies moving or are they standing still? Do you know how far the Germans have advanced into the country of their enemies or is there a hazy impression in your mind that they are somewhere in France? You can tell exactly where they are by moving the tacks on the Fatherland folding map which is described on another page.

THE MILITARY SITUATION

(*Continued from page 263*)

into the plains. The next strategical points to be reached are Tergu-Schuilui, Romnika, Kampolung and Sinaia. Tergu has already been evacuated by the Roumanians and the fall of Kampolung is imminent. The other two will follow.

From the Dobrudja only outpost skirmishes are being reported. While Mackensen's cavalry is engaged in destroying as much as possible of the railroad which runs from Medjidie into the northern Dobrudja in the direction of Babadagh and in cleaning those parts from dispersed fugitives, his main forces are extending the fortifications of Czernavoda and Constanza and reinforcing their positions along the railroad.

It seems that the reconnoitering troops which were thrown across the Danube with the assistance of river forces, were called back after having accomplished their purpose.

The Russians along the entire front in Galicia, Volhynia, Bukowina and Moldavia are being harassed by continuous German-Austrian attacks which make it impossible for them to send sufficient reinforcements, artillery and munitions to the relief of Roumania. As it is, the only double-track railroad from Czernavoda to Buzau, the capital of the province of the same name, is considerably overtaxed and the troops of Archduke Charles have approached the line to a distance of less than forty miles at the Ojitos pass and southeast of the Predeal pass. That railroad line is doomed at the latest when the Roumanian resistance in Wallachia breaks down. When it is destroyed, whatever there will be of troops in Roumania, has only one way of flight, via Braila-Galatz into Bessarabia, unless by that time those points are under the fire of Field Marshal von Mackensen's guns.

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THE FATHERLAND

Fair Play for Germany and Austria-Hungary

Edited by
GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK

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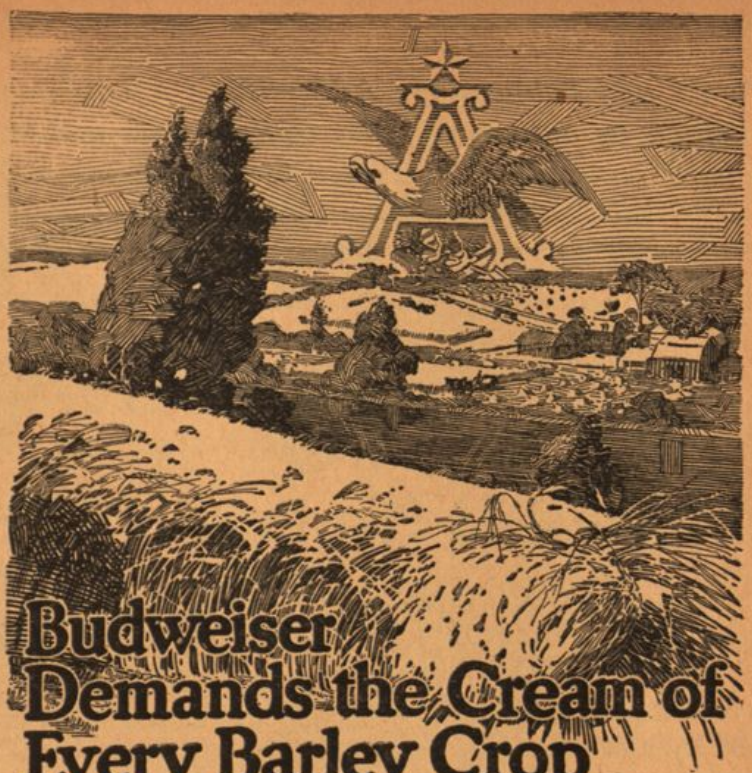

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